Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Science Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., RIDAY, DEC. 6, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 49.

Poetry.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Saturday night! Alone I sit
In musing mood before the fire—
A pleasant look!—the burner lit—
What more could studious man desire?
A moment since my merry girls
Went bounding forth in childish glee—
Those laughing eyes, those roguish curls—
Oh, they are worth the world to me.

They climbed and clamored for the kiss—
The good-night kiss that all must share,
The silent seal of household bliss,
Before the whispered, evening prayer—
(The "Now I lay me down to sleep,")
So softly and so meekly said—
May angels guardian watches keep
Around my darlings' peaceful bed.

Life, with my pets, is sunny morn—
For them each day new glories glow—
For them new buds of bliss are born,
Blue skies, for them, arch all below;
They wake with gladness in their eyes—
They feel no care—they know no ill—
Each morning brings some sweet surprise,
Which dreams, at night, make sweeter still.

My prayers are with them while they sleep—
My prayers go with them while they wake—
They are the jewels which I keep
And cherish for my dear one's sake;
Yes, doubly dear they seem to me,
Now, motherless in tender years,
And thoughts of their futurity
Bring sometimes smiles and sometimes tears.

Ner less beloved the form that stood,
In pensive [illegible],
Just blushing into womanhood,
My eldest daughter, grave and fair;
Her wave of life with softest glide,
Was sunlit, till one cloud of woe,
With spreading margin, far and wide,
O'ershadowed all that lay below.

And he—the boy that bears my name,
So full of pranks and mirthful lore—
I see so much to praise—to blame—
I know not which he needs the more,
His scorn of study, love of fun,
His reckless, roving, wayward will,
Leaves patience sometimes quite undone,
And yet—I love the younger still.

QUEEN MARY AND JOHN KNOX.

The beauty, accomplishments and courage of Mary, Queen of Scotts, have given her immense advantage in the controversies that have been waged concerning her for three hundred years. If the question had been one relating to a man, or a woman of inferior attraction, the decision would have been much easier A bias is felt by every one unconsciously. She was beautiful, unfortunate, trained in France by the most unscrupulous politicians in Europe in a court where virtue was a word used in speeches and poetry, and chastity was a jest, and she was badly treated by Elizabeth, who had no rights over her whatever. Her religion hardly professed, practically, to teach her purity or mortality. Her circumstances were very difficulty; her subjects turbulent to an extraordinary degree, and the religion of Scotland of the severest form that true christianity has ever assumed. The rude manners of the age interfered with the comfort and privacy of the young Queen. These are the excuses to be made for her. They are urged so conetantly and earnestly as to blind the most of Mary's advestures to the facts of history.

Without descending to the scandal which has been so freely lavished in this case, we may say that it is certain that Mary first married the French Dauphin, next the handsome and worthless Darnley, of whom she became tired and of whose murder her memory has never been cleared. It is certain that in three months and one week afterwards she married Bothwell, acknowledged on all hands to have been the murderer of her husband, while she was either his accomplance, or at least was perfectly aware of his guilt, and had used her power to prevent his punishment. She was constantly placed in equivocal positions with those whom she seemed to delight in gathering around her as lovers—Rizzo, Douglas, Gardan besides keeping up a sort of system of possible marriage with almost every bachelor king and high noble in Europe. We are sorry not to be able to say more for Mary; but this is the plain, uncolored testimony of history.

It strong contrast with this figure; which stands out from the canvass still graceful and fascinating, is that unpopular character, John Knox. It is the peculiar fortune, however, of such men to mellow with time. Those who are really great amid a thousand difficulties can hardly find due appreciation until centories have shed their quiet light upon their grave. That John Knox was a perfect character: no man will maintain. His faults are palpable, and are among the first things seen in him. But he was of the very mould for Scotland. If that rugged people were to be fashioned into one of the noblest Churches in the history of mankind, it surely required one who could be softened by no blandishments, deceived by no sophistry, and discouraged by no possible danger. To evolve an apostolic Church from the coverings that had enveloped it; to bring into turn the fierce nobles and stern people of Scotland; to create in that small country, lying far in the north and comparatively sterile, and apparently most unpromising, a Church which would be the model of the power of millions of men in the great Western Hemisphere, and which is destined to be world wide in its influence over Government learning, religion and sundry other great element of humanity—this required no gentler man than that great Scottish reformer, the foremost name no every lip where the Scottish Church is mentioned:

John Knox was fortunate in his training, especially in his familiar intercourse with a greater than he, for he sat at the foot of John Calvin. It is remarkable that Knox has left no work which indicates any special adaption for speculative thought, or for theological or philosophical discussion. His works are polemic and historic. He was emphatically a man of action, politician, a preacher, a patriot, a hero. John Calvin has held the struggling world in his iron grasp these three hundred years. He has fixed in adamantine forms the great and solemn truths revealed by God to man. Stern, solemn and awful, fearful as they are, we can not escape from them. The strength of a logic, as fine as linked mail, and as strong as the chain which is to bind Satan before the Millenium, is upon mankind. No other uninspired man has with such steady gaze and in such absolute white light, never disolving into the prismatic colors of imagination, gazed into the depths of eternity, and write down the laws of the moral universe. Kepler fixed his eyes upon the vault of Heaven, and by the power of an extraordinary analysis, showed how God has fashioned suns and worlds, and by what vast ideas, which we call laws, they move in their magnificient orbits. Calvin by a mightier analysis, and on a grander scale, and with an intenser insight, drew nearer to the throne, and caught from the deep, involved utterances of a divine philosophy, inspbered the ideas of God from eternity to eternity, those awful laws which have ever since been coming into actualiation in pure morals, in free institutions, in stern courage, in comprehensive learning, in gigantic enterprise, and in [illegible] piety, which [illegible] the comparison of Heaven, has yet made it sacred as the battle ground of God's elect and the ante-chamber of the Eternal.

But let no man underrate John Knox.—Scarcely ever had any one harder work to do; and he did it thoroughly. He breathed the breath of life into Scotland, and every great Presbyterian down to our times, has caught somewhat of the spirit of Knox. First, and above all in him, was a high regard for the authority of God. It was this which bore aloft the old blue banner, inscribed: "For Christ's Crown and Covenant." A spiritual piety was in him the element which frivolous French courtiers called fanaticism. Courage rose clear and high. As this has never been denied by mortal man, we need the less to dwell upon it. But it is a mistake to suppose his acestie He was a politician, was consulted in the great movements of his age, not only in the Church but the State. He had a keen wit and a native humor, which broke out sometimes like a gleam of sunshine athwart black clouds. There was a hilarity and warmth of friendship, when among his intimate friends, which greatly endeared him to them. His practical judgement and insight were especially valuable; his personal character one of great weight. In short he was a great ruler rather than a philosopher or divine. His power lay in action and in the thoughts that qualify for effective and far-seeing action.—He died like a man, a Christian and a hero.—There was a struggling, but there was confidence, to. There was gentle kindness, a lingering in the companionship of friends, a love for them breathing through the languor of death. There was a rapture in view of the opening Heavens. When they read the evening prayers, he was asked if he heard them.—"Would to God," he said, "that you and all men had heard as I have heard them; I praise God for that heavenly sound." At eleven o'clock he said, "now it is come!" They asked him to give a sign if he died in peace, and he lifted up his hands and so passed away.—*Presbyterian Quarterly,*

AN ASTOR IN THE ARMY.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, of this city, has joined the staff of Major General McClellan, with the commission of Lieut. Col. Mr. Astor is the representative of thirty millions of property, with an income of two millions per annum. He has been from the beginning one of the most active and efficient executive members of the Union Defence Committee of this city, and has given his time knowledge and money without stint for the cause of the country and for the suppression of the rebellion.—Those foreigners who doubt whether our best men have much interest in the Union have a very satisfactory reply in this action of Mr. Astor. Such are capitalists as he see very plainly, as Mr. Shepherd Knapp said some time ago, that if the Union is worth nothing, then nothing else within its bounds has any value.

Two other prominent members of the Union defence Committee are also in the field—General Dix, who was the first President of the Committee, and Brigadier Gen. James S. Wadsworth who was one of Gen. McDowell's aids at the battle of Stone Bridge, and was mentioned in the despatches for his cool and gallant conduct.—*Evening Post.*

We pity the family that sits down in broil three times a day.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER'S STORY

Dr. Stephen Hagaden, of Bath. New Yo[rk] who was captured by the rebels, at Bull R[un] has escaped and returned home. A corr[e]spondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, tells t[he] story:

"Dr. Hagadon went to Bull Run to l[ook] after a son who was a private in the Seco[nd] Wisconsin volunteers. He was taken about m[id]way between Bull Run and Centreville. [He] saw that he was cut off and must be taken a[s] raised a white handkerchief upon an umbre[lla] to prevent being shot. A rebel horsemen cam[e] up and demanded where he was from, and[on] learning that he was a civilian from New Yo[rk], exclaimed: "D———n you, what busine[ss] have you to raise a flag of truce," and lev[el]ling his pistol, said: "I've a great mind to sh[oot] you." Finally, Dr. Hagadron was ordered [to] mount behind the rebel, and in attempting [to] do so from the level ground, lost his hat, whi[ch] he was not allowed to pick up. While tryin[g] to mount, the savage struck backwards wit[h] his sword, cutting a gash in Dr. Hagadon's forehead which bleed freely. A footman han[d]ed him his hat and Dr. Hagadon rode in th[e] way for a short distance, when he was se[t] down and marched, part of the time upon a run, to Manassas, where they arrived at about ten o'clock at night. He met Mr. Ely there, but he saw but little of him until after their arrival at Richmond.

"He reports that quite a number of the soldiers have died, but all are now in better health since the weather became cooler. Their condition in some respects is miserable. Vermin infest the prisons, and the person cannot be kept clear of them. Many are without shirts, while their other garments scarcely cover their persons. Those who have money are at liberty to provide extra clothing and food for themselves.

THE HARBORS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

An interesting article in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* gives the following description of the harbors on the coast of South Carolina:

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown, South Carolina, is seventy two miles southwest from Cape Fear, having a running among shoals. The depth of channel varies from seven feet to thirty. The Pedee river connects Georgetown with the interior, being navagable as far as Conway boro' by brigs. The blockade of the entrance to this harbor would be easy. Farther down the coast empties in the Santee river, whose mouth is obstructed by sheals, on which the depth of water is only from two to two and a quarter feet.

BULL'S BAY.

This is a good harbor of refuge from south-east winds, and very accessible. The depth on the bar at mean low water is thirteen feet, and the anchorage is good in twenty one feet, inside Capers' and Dewees' inlets, below Bull's Bay, admits vessels drawing six feet water.

CHARLESTON.

The harbor has six entrances, which, beginning with the one farthest North, are in this order: Maffit's or the Sullivan's Island channel, with eleven feet; the North channel, with eight feet; the Swash with nine feet; the Overall channel, which is not now used; the main ship channel, with eleven feet, and Lawford channel, which gives eleven feet at mean low water. The entrance by north channel is extremely precarious to vessels drawing seven feet of water, and impassible at low tides to any other. Swash channel varies in depth from seven to ten feet. Maffit's channel is narrow at the bulk-head near Fort Moultrie jettee. The entrances to Charleston are such that a single vessel could easily blockade the harbor without being molested from possible fortifications on shore. Charleston is connected with the interior by the Ashley and Cooper rivers, and by two railroads that join the national net work. The entrance to Charleston is perfectly protected by Forts Moultrie and Sumter, the latter on a shoal near the channel. There are also military works on Morris Island and Cummings Point. The city, lying at the confluence of two rivers and surrounded by low rice marshes, is difficult of approach. There is an approach through Elliott's cut, from Stone river—North Edisto river, between Charleston and St. Helena Sound, has nine feet of water on its bar at mean low tide. This and the Stone and South Edisto river entrances are good harbors of refuge from northeast winds for vessels of light draft.

BEAUFORT.

Following the coast downward, the next seaport of any importance is Beaufort, South Carolina. This place, situated on St. Helena Island, is accessible by two inlets; viz: the south channel of St. Helena Sound, in depth seventeen feet; the second inlet, of twenty feet, being the southeast channel of Port Royal entrance. Beaufort river has an average depth of sixteen feet at low water, to a point within two miles of the city, and nearly fifteen up to Beaufort. The entrance to this port is easier than that of Charleston, but as there are no railroad or river communication with the interior, the importance of the place as a port of entry is limited.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The ladies of Rhode Island are preparing to send to each volunteer from that State a Christmas gift of a pair of socks and mittens, the name of each soldier, with that of the company to which he belongs, to be attached to the articles.

"DIED LAST NIGHT"

Coupled with the bridals, printed in little type, leading off the advertisements, jostled by a sorry jest, hard behind a market, close behind a cotillion, what a place a newspaper is, to put a death in.

We are reading something about a home, and all at once we are in a place of graves; we are looking over the testimonials to the Elixir of Life, and come, before we know it, upon a "Died last night."

If there were only some retired and shaded corner in a newspaper, with a willow or an urn in it, where the names that have no owners; could be recorded, and we could go when weary when rambling through the columns of bustle and business, and read; and think how surely one after another, all names tend thither; those that stand at the head of the column editorial in capitals; those that are pointed at with a finger, and wondered over with exclamation points, and asked after with interrogations; those that were brides the other day, and are brides still, but with new bride grooms; those that were heroes, and found place in the "leader;" or beautiful and woven in a wreath for "Poet's Corner."

But there is no such retreat—nothing but a narrow black line like this '———' to keep the world out, to prevent the railway train, whose times are advertised below, from running over the name and obliterating it. And so it is like a grave in a thoroughfare, covered with dust, and jarred by passing wheels; it gives us pain to look at it, and we are glad it is only for a day.

"Died last night." It was nobody that *you* know, you think, and so you pass on to a "sale" or a "bargain" that you see beyond, and forget that there was ever such a name or such a dying in the world. How apt we are to forget that there *are* those though, who can hardly see the name for the heavy rain that is falling, while the heaven overhead is bright and clear; that eyes *do* rest thereon, that see a world put out where you discern a name; that wonder how the sun can shine, since sun down came to them; who hear with their *hearts* the idle laugh that's passing on the wind.

"Died last night." A pleasant time to die, [illegible] by the true light of stars, to find the way out from the port of earth by everlasting lamps.

"Died last night." How many died; how many beautiful and good; how many young and fair; how many revered and wise. Some that you and we know: perhaps one that you and we loved. We shall hear of it by and by, and then we shall remember that it was last night she died.

To die at any time "is a dread and awful thing;" to die when day is breaking; to die at high noon; to die when the pearl and gold of morning and the glow of noon are all blended upon the palette of the West, till the sky looks like a great tinted shell thrown up upon the shore of Eternity. But to go from this world to that, in the night, by the pale light of stars, is most solemn and beautiful of all. And then there's a dignity about that going away alone; that wrapping the mantle of immortality about us; that putting aside with a pale hand, the azure curtains that are drawn around this cradle of a world; that venturing away from home for the first time in our lives, for we are not dead; there is nothing dead to speak of and seeing foreign countries that are not laid down on any maps we know about. There must be lovely lands somewhere starward, for none ever return that go there, and we very much doubt whether any would return if they could.

"Died last night." Well, in a few days—as soon as they can—they take down the old family Bible somewhere, and they write a departure—the clearance of a soul. Sometimes it is a bud, but as rare Ben. Johnson said so, everybody thinks,—

"Twas but a bud, yet did contain
More sweetness than shall bloom again.

Sometimes a blossom wafted from the tree, by some returning breath, to heaven. How different the record on the other page, a year or so ago, when they set down the new name—the same name they write now, but ownerless; that will be thought of but not *out loud;* that may be heard a few times, but not in the crowd, not in the merry festival, but in the twilight hours, at home, and then be syllabled no more.

De Bow on the Dangers of Peace.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th says:

De Bow's November Review has an admirable article, entitled the "Perils of Peace."—The obvious danger of an immense Yankee immigration, which will Abolitionize the border States at the ballot-box, unless such restrictions are placed upon the exercise of suffrage as will *prevent them from ever having a vote,* are painted in letters of light. We have often referred to this danger as one which, if not provided against in time, will render all the blood and treasure expended in this war entirely profitless. The same writer also contends that while our present foreign population which has proved so gallant and faithful in the southern cause, should retain the possession of every right which they now have, the same privilege should not be conferred on future emigrants to this country. He also expresses the opinion that no European, and, we may add, northern citizen, now residing in the south, unless it be one who is still an alien will condemn a feeling which does not deprive northerners or foreigners, now visiting here, of any right which they possess, but only proposes to exclude hereafter those who are now endeavoring to deprive every southern man of his liberties.

A Negro's Description of the Battle with the Rebel Forts.

"Rope Yarn" writes us in another letter as follows: On our way to the beach we met one of the negroes. He was a regular grinner, and showed his ivories to perfection. I asked him if he was in the fight. Oh golly said he, I wer dat. Well, what do you think of it?—As near as I can remember his words, the following was his answer: Well, Massa, I neber see a ship before, and when she come up dis way den general say to my marse, Now General Drayton, you look at us sink dat Wabash. Well, Marse he sat down, den some more gentlemen dey come from up de riber to see de ship sunk too. Well, bime-by de Fort Wabash send one of dem tings she has in her what makes a howlin in de fert and makes an awful noise here too, and den breaks off in pieces (a shell) and flies all around. Dis frighten dem some; den a good many ob dem cum togader, and oh golly, Massa jump and and run for his horse, he drop his sword, dis nigger had no time to pick em up, but gets on his hos too and follows marster. Dem things howled on dat Fort Wabash, den dey come ober here and howle and break up and smoke and throw de iron all about like as if de debil was in em. Bime by, when we got in de woods, Marse an I stop for to look, but dem debils dat de Fort Wabash fotch here make so much smoke on dis shore dat we could not see noting. Arter a little while den all de people dat come to see de ship sink come galloping up to de woods, bime-by one ob dem smoke ball brake close to em, and oh golly, didn't dem hosses run, and den Marse he run too, but dis nigger got behind de house, and arter a while all de whole army—soldiers, horse, and ebery one—come running, but dis nigger stowed away and let em pass."

This negro declared that it was an actual fact that people were invited to see the Wabash sunk. When Commodore Dupont anchored within sight hundred yards of Fort Walker, he said he would not move her till he took that fort. It was a bold stand, but resulted in good.

Three Hundred Men Burned in a Mine.

The foreign papers give account of a terrible casuality in the Department of Gard, France. ing of a water spout, according to some statements—the Lalie mine was flooded and the sides fell in, burying all the working men.—An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. The number of men missing, and considered as killed by the accident, is nearly three hundred. The casuality took place on the 13th ult. The *Gazette de Midi* publishes the following account: The mine had been flooded by the late rains, a land slide took place and more than one hundred workmen were either smothered or drowned. The Prefect of the Gard, having been apprised of the circumstance at ten at night, left his residence, accompanied by several public functionaries and by the chief engineer of the department, and proceeded to the mine in a special train. On arriving at the scene of the disaster it was ascertained that one hundred and seventeen miners were missing, and that 1,800,000 cubic yards of water had rushed into the mine, and caused numerous landslips. The engineers are of the opinion that it will require three months to pump out the water. Public rumor casts the blame on the engineers, but the fact is that a water spout burst and caused a torrent, which rushed into the mine with such violence and rapidity that even the overseers had not time to save themselves. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up.—Though every means of rescuing the victims have been taken, there is but little probability of saving the lives of those who are buried in the mine. The utmost that can be done is to bring the dead bodies to the surface. The number of working men missing, and considered as killed by the accident, is nearly three hundred.

A PREACHER'S ADVICE.—Lorenzo Dow once closed a discourse with the following language, which is as singular for its quaintness as practicable in its advice: "I want you my young sinners, to kiss and get married, and devote your time to morality and money-making. Then let your home be provided with such necessaries and comforts as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes and benevolence, bread, virtue, wine, and wisdom. Have these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Do not drink anything intoxicating, eat moderately, go about your business after breakfast, lounge a little after dinner, chat after tea, and kiss after quarreling. Then all the joy, the peace and bliss this world can afford shall be yours until the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world."

About to the Knees.

One of our dry goods firms recently procured the services of a clerk who was a green hand at the business. A young lady entered the store one day lately to make some purchases, and the other clerks being engaged with customers, the "young 'un" proceeded to wait on the young lady. Among other things, she enquired for ladies' hose. The boy found the desired articles, and presented them for the lady's inspection.

'How high do they come?' she enquired after a short examination.

The boy looked somewhat confused, hesitated but at length stammered out·

'Well I don't know, but I suppose they will come about to the knees.'

The young lady did not trade with that clerk any more.

Matrimonial Retaliation.

Some years since, in the county of Penobscot, there lived a man by the name of H——whose greatest pleasure was in tormenting others; his own family was generally the butt of his sport.

One cold blustering night he retired to bed at an early hour—his wife being absent.—Sometime after she returned, and, finding the door closed, demanded admittance.

'Who are you' cried H.

'You know well enough who I am; let me in, it's very cold.'

'Begone, you strolling vagabond, I want nothing of you here.'

'But I must come in.'

'What's your name?'

'It's Mrs. H.'

'Begone! Mrs. H. is a likely woman, and never keeps such hours as this.'

"If you don't let me in, I will drown myself in the well.'

'Do, if you please,' he replied.

She took up a big log, and plunged it into the well, and returned to the side of the door.

Mr. H. hearing the noise, rushed from the house to save, as he supposed, his drowning wife. She, at the same time, slipped into the house and closed the door after her. He, almost naked, in turn demanded admittance.

'Who are you?' she demanded.

'You know who I am; let me in or I shall freeze.'

'Begone! you thievish rogue, I don't want you here.'

'But I must come.'

"What is your name?'

'You know my name—it is H.'

'Mr. H. is a very likely man; he don't keep late hours.'

Suffice to say she, after keeping him in the cold until she was satisfied, opened the door and left him in.

ANECDOTE TOLD BY DANIEL WEBSTER.—Hon. Daniel Webster had an anecdote of old Father Searl, the minister of his boyhood, which has never been in print, and which is too good to be lost. It was customary then to wear buckskin breeches in cool weather.—One Sunday morning in the Autumn, Father Searl brought his down from the garret; but the summer, and were having a nice time in them. By dint of effort he got out the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the scriptures to the congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small waisted fellows, and jumped about the pulpit slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped around and danced, the more they stung.—The people thought him crazy, and were in commotion what to do; but he explained the matter by saying:

'Brethren, don't be alarmed. The word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches.

Going it Blind.

A blind man named Thomas Bishop was brought before the Police Court in Cleveland, last week, charged with bigamy under the following circumstances:—The fellow it appears resides near Zanesville, and has been blind about five years. On the tenth of last September, he arrived at the American Hotel, Cleveland, with a blind girl seventeen years of age; whom he had brought from Huron.—He married her the next day under the name of William Gibsout. The parties remained at the American till the 17th, when the blind Lothario having made the acquaintance of another girl, also blind, in the meantime, took her before Rev. Mr. Starkey and was united to her in Marriage. On the 18th, the day following the marriage, Bishop went to Steubenville with his second victim. He staid there one night, and the next day deserted her, taking with him all her dresses, jewelery, etc., and $65 in money belonging to her, amounting in all to about $200. On leaving Cleveland he had robbed the Huron girl of all she possessed. He went from Steubenville to Marietta on the 20th, where he passed under the name of August Cook. At Marietta he met another blind girl, also from the Blind Asylum, named Mary Delaney, twenty-two years of age, to whom he was married on the 25th of September. He lived with her four days. He then deserted her, taking all her property in jewelry and dresses. He went next to Parkersburg, thence to Cincinnati, and thence to Iowa. He soon afterwards returned again reached Columbus on Saturday last. On Wednesday, he went to Zanesville, and on Thursday he was arrested, four miles from Zanesville, and taken to Cleveland for trial. He was committed to answer.

PATRIOTIC.—The *Pennsylvania thirteenth* the organ of Colonel Rowley's regiment, says in its last issue:—"We won't go home 'till—the safety of the Union is secured. If we have wives, they can get husbands easier than they can get a country. If we have gals, they can select boys among the Home Guards if they can't wait for us; so we are content to await any other issue that may turn up in the future."

SHE DIED YOUNG.

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay,
Lies Isabella Young,
Who on the twenty-fourth of May
Began to hold her tongue.

THE NEW SENATORS FROM KENTUCKY.—It is supposed that Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce, and John. J. Crittenden, will be the new Senators from Kentucky, in the place of Breckinridge and Powell.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 6, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately or before the first of January, next. Nov. 22, 1861.

Notice to the Ladies of Bedford.

The Committees appointed to receive donations, and distribute materials for manufacturing clothing for the soldiers of the Union, will attend at the Grand Jury Room in the Court House, on Saturday, December 7th. 1861, from the hour of two o'clock, P. M., until the hour of five o'clock, P. M., of said day. All persons having subscribed, or feeling desirous to give, will please deliver their contributions to the committee, at that time and place. All persons willing to assist by sewing, knitting, &c., will please call at the same time and place and receive the material for that purpose.

By order of the Committees.

Mr. Charles J. Biddle, who was in command of the Bucktail regiment, was elected to Congress in a Republican district in Philadelphia, last July, in place of Hon. E J. Morris, who was appointed to a foreign mission. Mr. Biddle, wrote a letter from Camp Mason and Dixon's Line, in which he dropped politics for the purpose of catching Republican votes. He was elected. Some days ago, a number of Democrats invited him to an entertainment. He declines, in a letter in which he takes occasion to insult the Republicans who elected him, and says that, "I rejoice that it was with my name upon your banner that you overthrew the Republican party in this City." He slanders the administration and the Republican party in a gross and outrageous manner. Mr. F. Fraily, one of the Democrats who signed the letter to Biddle, comes out and repudiates all the sentiments of Biddle. When Biddle was in our place with his regiment, he was looked upon by a great many of our citizens as a little puffed up creature, who had more vanity than brains or patriotism. To show that office and place, and not patriotism, iswhat he was after, he has resigned his command and taken his seat in Congress, where we expect he will be found in the company of Vallandigham, and other traitors. As a military man, he has done nothing, and, we presume, he will be a failure in Congress.

Presidents Message.

The message was delivered to Congress on Tuesday last. We waited thinking to get the message in time for this week's issue, but from some accident on the Railroad, it did not arrive on Wednesday evening. We will publish it next week.

Thanksgiving day was pretty generally observed in our midst.

NEW DAILY.—Young, of the Erie City dispatch, has commenced issuing a neat, sprightly little Daily. Erie City ought to support this paper.

Foreign News by the Cannada.

It is reported that the mail steamer Trent, from which Slidell and Mason were taken, had arrived in England, But this cannot be so. The Trent only carries the mails to St. Thomas. This is a *canard* got up for effect.

Sir James Ferguson pronounces it a libel, "that he acted as a spy when traveling through the Northern and Southern States of America," and charges a New York journal with originating it.

Florence Nightingale, the beautiful and good, entertains but little hope of her recovering from the lingering disease from which she has suffered so much.

The weather continued stormy around the English coast, and many disasters were reported.

The markets of the old world were so thoroughly glutted with English cotton goods, that the present depression in the English manufactories would have come upon them, even had not the American war broke out. Of course this causes hesitation and inactivity in the efforts to advance the cotton-growing in India. They still hope that the Cotton Ports of America will be opened in some way; at least so says the *Times*.

The French are undergoing another financial change. For some time the Emperor has had the task of raising money, but it has recently been placed in the hands of the people, the Legislature having some control over the expenditures. M. Fould is appointed Minister of Finance.

The Italian army now consists of 280,000 men. Garibaldi is importuned not to leave Italy, because her enemies are only scotched, not dead. Chiovone, the brigand chief, was again giving trouble, and was supposed to have an understanding with the old government but the army were in pursuit of and hoped soon to capture him.

The Circassians had gained another decisive victory over the Russians, who, it is said, lost a General of Division and six thousand rank and file! How these brave mountaineers have maintained themselves against all the power of the Empire, for so many years, is a mystery.

New Zeland has become the great object of the gold-diggers' thoughts, and they are leaving Australia in crowds for this newly discovered land of gold. This is having depressing effect upon the Melbourne trade.

Later news informs us that the treaty between Spain, France and England in regard to Mexico, has been signed, a certified copy of which has been sent to the Government of the United States. The vessels are to rendezvous at Havanna, and from thence they will go to Vera Cruz.

Official Returns.

The Return Judges of the different counties, forming the Judicial and Legislative Districts, met at the Court House in Chambersburg, when, upon adding up the entire vote, it was seen that the result was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE.

	NILL	REILLY	KING	FORWARD
Franklin	3625	2-81	—	—
Fulton	701	879	2	—
Bedford	1563	2-23	1	4
Somerset	1711	1485	—	87
Total	7690	7368	3	91
	7368			
Majority	232			

About 48 of the military majority in this County was not included in the above. Mr. Nill's majority, is really 280.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS of various Articles from the Citizens of South Woodberry Township Bedford, Co., Penna., for the use of our Soldiers in the service:—

SOCKS.

D. M. Bare & wife, 3 prs; Henry Burget, 1 pr; Amos Bowen, 1 pr; J. W. Fisher, 1 pr; Cyrus Madden, 1 pr; Dr. A. S. Smith, 2 prs; Catharine Lingenfelter, 2 prs; E. Snider, 1 pr; Barbara Lingenfelter, 1 pr; James Detrick, 2 prs; H. H. Fisher, 1 pr; Wm. Little, 1 pr; Joshua Stoner, 1 pr; Joseph Stoner, 1 pr; Susanna Hetrick, 1 pr; Christiana Hetrick, 1 pr; Mrs. S. Strayer, 2 prs; Mollie Hinish, 1 pr; Eliza Koons, 2 prs; Mrs. E. Shunk, 2 prs; Mrs. N. Bare, 1 pr; Eliza Bare, 1 pr; Mrs. Susan Biddle, 2 prs; Mary A. Biddle, 1 pr; Mrs. D. Morgan, 1 pr; Mrs. Sollenberger, 1 pr; Mrs. M. Sollenberger, 1 pr; Mrs. Furry, 1 pr; Mrs. S Smith, 1 pr; D. K. Teeter, 2 prs; John Teeter, 1 pr; Hannah Furry, 1 pr; Mary Snoeberger, 1 pr; Esther Biddle, 1 pr; Christ. Longenecker, 1 pr; Mary Buck, 1 ; Rosannah Replogle, 1 pr; Mary Replogle, 1 pr; Louis Zimmerman, 2 prs; Samuel Zimmerman, 2 prs; Sam Oster, 1 pr; Nancy Replogle, 1 pr; David Bechtel, 2 prs; Catharine Detwiler, 1 pr; Cash, 16 prs; Eve Kochenderffer, 1 pr; Eliz Kochenderffer, 1 pr; Jacob L. Kochenderffer, 1 pr; D. B Kochenderffer, 1 pr; Eliz Strayer, 1 pr; D. Snoeberger, 2 prs; J Garner, 1 pr; Jacob Allenbaugh, 2 prs; A J. Woodcock, 2 prs; Mrs. Joseph Over, 1 pr; Mrs D. Zook, 1 pr; Barbara Buck, 3 prs; C L. Buck, 1 pr—making 92 Pairs.

The following Persons contributed Money. Yarn. & Knitting to make up 42 addition al Pairs:—

John Snyder, Mrs. Sohn, Mrs. Fink, Mrs. H. Replogle, Mrs. Guyer, Levi Replogle, Adam Kstring, Isaac Replogle, Mrs. D. M. Replogle, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss. S. Smeltzer, Miss. Haderman, Jacob T. Kstring, D L Replogle Joe L. Replogle, Mary Furry, Andrew Augustine, R. L. Replogle, Samuel Buck, Sen., David Bechtel, Peter Stoneberger, J. M. Shoenfelt, Hannah Burger, Eliz. Mentzer, Eliz Corl, Mrs. A. Kstring, Mrs. Layton, S. Buck, Nrs. D. F. Buck, Misses Nancy & Barbara Long, Mrs. Jacob Long, Mrs. Fesler, Mrs. Meisner, Mrs. J. Kegarice, Miss. Charlotte Woodcock, Mrs. Caron, Miss. Lyon, Mrs. Geo. Cross, Miss. Benj. Bull, Mrs. James Lyons, Mrs. Samuel Eberly, Mrs. Jos. Stuckey, Mrs. J. Teeter, Mrs. J. Guyer, Mrs. John Sell, Mrs. C. King, Mrs. J. B. Kegrice, Mrs. J. Burger, Abraham Custer, Mrs. Levi Ober, Mrs. C Snoeberger, Mrs D. Rice, Sam. Werking, Mrs R. Replogle, Dan. Carson, Charles Long, C. B. Kochenderffer, John Bechtel, Daniel Sell, Eliza Kochenderffer, Caroline Kochenderffer, Mrs. Susan Snoeberger, Mrs. Corle, Nancy Horner, Mrs. E. Snoeberger, Barbara Snoeberger, Samuel Teeter, John Replogle, Mrs. Smouse, M. D. Miller,—Total 134 Pairs.—

Blankets, Quilts, & Sheets.

Miss. Mary Kochenderffer, 1; D. Snoeberger, 1; Mrs. Replogle (widow), 1; Mrs E. Snoeberger, 1; Mary Furry, 1, Rebecca Rininger, 1; Susan Nicodemus, 1; Barbara Buck, 2; Mrs Sollenberger, 1; Mrs. Furry, 1; Mrs. Snoeberger, 1; Mrs. Guyer, 1; Miss S. Smith, 1; Hannah Furry, 1; Mary Biddle, 1; Mary Buck, 1; Mrs. Delaney, 1; Mrs. J. Long, 1; Charles Long, 1; Mrs. Sarah Bare, 1—Total 21 —

Under Shirts & Drawers,

Mrs. Susan Long, 2; Mrs. Thos. Bancroft, 2; Mrs. S. J. Stoner, 1; Miss Barbara Boner, 1; John Dittmer, 2; Rosannah Replogle, 2; Rebecca Strayer, 1; Nancy Replogle, 2; C. L. Buck, 2; Cash, 3; Mrs. Bechtel, 1; Mrs. Hadderman, 1—Total, 20—

Linen.

Mrs. J. Replogle, 2 prs; Mrs. Dooley, 1 pr; Mrs. Geo. Latshair, 1 pr, Esther Biddle, 2 prs; Total, 6 Pieces.—

Slippers.

A. Haderman, 12 prs; C. L. Buck, 1 pr; —Total, 13 prs.—

Pallows.

Mrs. Smith, 2 —

Soliciting Committee.

Misses Eliz. Snyder, Barbara Snoeberger, Eliza Haderman, Amanda Buck, Nancy Long.

Camp Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS 55TH REG CAMP HAMILTON, FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.

DEAR ——:

This is a most delightful day and having improved it by making a visit t the ruined town of Hampton, (which you re member to have been burnt by Col. Magruder last summer,) I concluded to set down and write you about it. Our lines extend to just this side of the village, but there is a company of New York soldiers stationed within the town, quartered as best they may behind its ruined brick walls, and I had permission to inter it, accompanied by our old acquaintance Blair Moore, who has attached himself to the regiment as guide, counseler and friend.

John Tyler's house and many other hand some private residences on our side of th stream (Hampton Creek) are occupied by families of "contrabands" who took refuge within our lines when the town was burnt. The fin parlors and halls are crowded with them, fiv and six families often in one house. They ar happy and indolent, and most of them liv well, supplying the camp with oysters, fish game and vegetables. The government furnishes provision for all who cannot take car of themselves. Many of them are employe in the camp as servants.

The town of Hampton is a complete wreck and presents the first picture I ever had of the horrors of war; of the sack and devastation that accompany vast armies. It was a beautiful town of about four thousand inhabitants, and amid the ruin and desolation t still affords many evidence of its former beauty Although much larger than Bedford, it struck me as having some points of resemblance, in the situation and in the taste and elegance of many of its gardens. There i now not a token of life within the town. saw but one business sign in its once lively streets, that of "Hassenbury and Cary, Druggists," painted on the bricks. One house i left standing, and that is a neat wooden one occupied by an eccentric old negress. How it escaped the ruin of all around is a miracle. It is said that she remained in the house throughout the conflagration not once going out of the door. The ruin was so complete that I could form no more idea of the pursuits and taste of its former inhabitants than if I were amid the ruins of Neneveh or Herculaneum. Not a sound disturbs the silence of the streets, but that occasionally made by a few soldiers getting out bricks to build up or improve their winter quarters. There is not a stick of timber in the town—not enough to make a match!

The Methodist Church, a very handsome edifice just built, is an entire ruin. But the most melancholy scene was the ruin of the fine old episcopal Church, and the many elegant residences in the neighborhood. It is one of the oldest churches in America having been built in the reign of Charles 11. It is a quaint structure, built of variegated brick and looks altogether unlike our modern churches. The graveyard surrounds the church. The oldest tombstone that I could find bears the date of the reign of good queen Anne. when Virginia was one of England's most flourishing colonies. There are doubtless older tombs, but I could not decipher the time effaced inscriptions. They are blackened and broken down, many by time and neglect, and others in the recent conflagration I read on many of the monuments the brief and simple record of the gallant deeds of worthies of the old colonial and revolutionary periods of our history It was sad indeed to witness this ruthless and impious desolation of this quiet spot consecrated by pious hands to the dead. But let it be remembered that it was the rebels who applied the match to the church of their fathers and desecrated their graves. It is to be hoped that we are not destined to witness more such scenes.

Blair Moore, who has been looking about among the ruins of the town, has raked up in the foundation of the "Hygeia House" one of the hotel books containing bills footed up against distinguished visiters in the year 1843. Among the rest is that of the rebel Mason now in Fort Lafayette. It was delightful to witness the interest and curiosity with which Blair scanned the accounts for champaigne, claret, brandy, etc. forcibly calling to recollection some of his own in that particular. Blair also bore off as trophies an old flint lock, and a steel rat trap, one of the old kind, snappers to it. He considers them rare and valuable relics.

After spending a morning among the ruins of Hampton, we returned to our side, and regaled ourselves, with heightened appetites upon oysters just out of the bay. Such oysters! Fine, fat, bearded fellows. We had them fried, roasted, stewed, raw, as many as we could eat for 18 cents. The "contrabands" have a glorious time raking oysters. The proceeds of all they sell is now their own.—Massa having vacated, and retired from the oyster business, who has a better right to the profits of oyster drudging than Sambo? Our soldiers have plenty of oysters for the gathing. We are within a stone's throw of the Chesapeake, and they get them along the shore when the tide is out. Those who are not out early enough for the oysters along shore, "Charter" a boat and rake for themselves.—You must know we are upon Gov. Wises' *jundum* of the ocean, and can oysters without paying tribute to him.

The mail is just closing and I have not time to write more. If I do not hurry up I cannot get my letter in this mail. I will write soon again.

Very truly yours,
JOHN H. FILLER.

CAMP HAMILTON,
FORTRESS MONROE Nov. 26. 1861.

DAVID OVER, ESQ. —*Dear Sir:* —After being here for a few days, I thought I would drop you a line. We are in the land from which our troubles have sprung. We left Camp Curtin on the 20th inst., and arrived here on the 22d and got to the Fort about dark, got unloaded and marched out to camp and pitched our tents, in part. Some of us laid down on our tent canvas, covered with our blankets, our knapsacks under our heads. This was our first night on Virginia soil. —There is some real life enjoyed here by the boys. It is a very fine looking scope of country, quite level but poor land, a great deal of wet land, but if it was farmed by Pennsylvania farmers it could be made a garden, but as it is, God's blighting curse is seen all over this part of the State. There is not a barn on all the farms that I have seen, hundreds of acres of fine land laying waste, worn out and as poor as can be. All the white men have gone away leaving everything in care of the slaves. Some of the finest houses I saw, and not a white man or woman about. Ex-President Tyler's summer residence is in sight of our camp; it is rather a small affair for a man like him to own; there are better farm houses in Bedford County than it is. We have enjoyed ourselves gathering oysters. We go out in the morning and cut them loose from the rocks, some are floated in by the tide and we gather them up, but we are all getting tired of them.

We are all delighted with our change from Camp Curtin to this place. Our company is in good spirits, all that are not sick are getting fat—there are six of the boys sick, all from bad colds, with fever. There are some sick in all the companies that are out of our County, but we are all in good spirits and expect to go to South Carolina. Gov. Curtin told us that we might be at the burning of Charleston, that den of vipers. It is thought that when the fleet gets back that we will sail for that State, but how that is I can't say at this time, but if we are sent there and get into a fight, we will try and make our mark, and not disgrace the Old Keystone State. We are but five miles from a large rebel camp, our pickets are chased almost every day.

The boys in Capt. Ryce's company, those that I have seen, have improved very much since they left home. They speak very highly of their Captain.

Nov. 28. Since I wrote the above I have been very sick but am able to be up again. I am proud to say that our Captain did all he could to save my life, as did Lieut. Miller and private Walker, and spared no pains to render me all the comfort they could. If Capt. Mullin gets into a fight you will hear that his boys will stand by him to the last, and die at his side. Capt. Lyons came near being taken yesterday by the rebel pickets. We had a very unpleasant trip coming here, the ship being so crowded. Baltimore is a real rebel nest, we got but little sympathy whilst there. Give respects to all.

HENRY BRIDENTHAL.

MCCALL'S DIVISION, CAMP PIERPONT. VA
Nov. 21, 1861.

DEAR INQUIRER:—Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by thousands of people, as the most eventful of their lives. Never before was there assembled in this county the same number of armed men, as those passed in review at "Munson's Hill," upon the "sacred soil" of the "Old Dominion." The grounds selected, were favorable for the review, and on reaching the spot we found the whole country covered with countless thousands of people. Every hill and building being covered with spectators, anxious to gain a better view. As McCall's Division were halted on the road out side the grounds until 11 A. M. We were at length drawn into position, being assigned the first. After some time the booming of cannon announced the arrival of Gen. McClellan.

He was accompanied by staff, President Lincoln, Secretaries Cammeron, and Seward. Each rode a fine comparisoned horse, and as they passed the different regiments, (drawn by divisions *en masse*) Gen. McClellan with his hat raised, about three paces in front of the President, his horse at full gallop, was one of the most imposing spectacles we ever witnessed, and as that keen eye scaned the different regiments, long and loud cheers, every where greeted the party. President Lincoln was a shade paler than when we last saw him, whether from close confinement to ardernos duties, attendant upon his office, or should the tremendous gait of his noble steed have operated upon his nervous system I cannot tell, but I think the former; as he showed superior horsemanship, being perfectly easy in his saddle. The different divisions were drawn upon a circle of some 3 miles, and commanded by Major Generals McCall, McDougal, Fitz John Porter, Heintzleman, Franklin, Blenker and Smith, comprising 90 Regiments, of 70,000 men and one hundred pieces of artillery.

Every thing passed off admirably, especially the marching in "Review," with which all expressed their entire satisfaction. The troops exhibiting the greatest proficiency in military exercises. On our march to "Munson's Hill," we passed through Lewinsville, and Falls Church, both places the theater of sterning events in the few past weeks. Both places are almost deserted, by their inhabitants. They wear quite a cheerless aspect, and present evidence of rapine and destruction. We returned to camp at night passing through the different encampments, which wore quite a cheerful aspect, the men having constructed comfortable quarters, and many encamptments looking like western villages. The weather is cool with appearances of snow.

Yours, FRANK.

UNION TOWNSHIP, Nov. 29th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please to give place in your paper for a soldier to ask a few brief questions? The first is to the Commissioners and Associate Judges of Bedford County.

Are you going to starve the women and children of those soldiers who have gone to protect our liberty, and to preserve the stars and stripes, that you may breathe the pure air of Liberty at your peaceful homes? There is no other county in the state, that men have the meanness and hardihood to ask the wife and children of the soldier to receive less relief than one dollar per week for the wife and fifty cents to each child, while the county and city of Philadelphia, pays two dollars and fifty cents per week to the wife, and one dollar to each child. But the county of Bedford, coming down and making the wife's relief, fifty cents per week, and the child's, twenty-five, which does not meet their wants by half. Common sense cries shame to Bedford county, and all the adjoining counties say the same. But then after the Commissioners and Judges making only this small pittance to those women and children, there are a set of low lived, cowardly tories, all over the county, (Union Township not excepted,) who are too cowardly to stand up to men, but are making war with those defenceless women and children. and have even went and notified the collectors not to pay them any more relief.

Now, I have one more question to ask, and one more proposition to make, and I am done. The question is: How are those women and children to live, whose husbands and fathers have been in the service for over three months, and are drawing no pay? Now if you do not intend to support those women and children, please have orders issued, and take them to the County Poor House, and support them there, as it would not pain the heart of the soldier near as much to hear that his wife and children are in the Poor House supported there, than to hear that they were compelled to go through the streets, half-naked and bare footed, and crying for bread. I hope you will take this hint. If not you may hear from me soon again.

From a sick soldier, returned from service to his home to recruit his health.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—1st Session.

U. S. CAPITOL., WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1861.

SENATE.

The Vice-President called the Senate to order at noon. About forty members were present.

On motion of Mr. Hale, 12 o'clock was fixed on, for the hour of opening the daily Sessions.

On motion of Mr. Grimes (Iowa) a message was ordered to be sent to the House, notifying that body that a quorum of Senators was present, and the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

An informal recess was then taken.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President. Messrs Hale, Trumbull and Latham were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) gave notice that he would introduce, to-morrow, a bill to confiscate the property of rebels against the authority of the United States Government, and give freedom to persons held to labor in the Slave States.

Mr. Wilkinson (Minn.) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the distinction at present existing between the regular and volunteer forces of the United States army.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was opened at noon with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton.

The roll of members was then called by the Clerk.

One hundred and fourteen members answered to their names, including Messrs. Sargeant and Phelps, of California, Mr. Harper, of Mass. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Mr. Bernheisel, delegate from Utah, and Mr. Cradlebaugh, delegate from Nevada.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) moved that Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, be sworn as the member from the Second District of Tennessee.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said that Mr. Maynard may have been properly elected, but we all know the fact that Tennessee was as far as it could be, out of the Union. As there were several other cases, he thought that the subject brought forward by Mr. Dawes, should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Dawes thought this was an exception to the rule, as Mr. Maynard was regularly elected by a large majority at the August election, and before Tennessee had taken any steps to get out of the Union. He also possessed the proper certificate which qualified him as a member.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) asked the direct question, Whether Mr. Maynard was elected before the State attempted to secede, and at the time fixed by law?

Mr. Dawes replied that he was so informed and that his election took place under the law which had existed for a long time

Mr. Stevens then withdrew his motion, and Mr. Maynard was accordingly sworn in as a member of Congress from Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Fenton (N. Y.) a resolution was adopted appointing a committee, to join such as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both houses were assembled and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Hickman (Pa.) presented the certificate of Provisional Government of North Carolina, dated at Hatteras, certifying to the election of Mr. Foster as member of Congress from that State.

Mr. Vallandigham (Ohio) raised a question of order. The claim of Mr. Foster was referred at the extra session to the Committee on Election, without favorable action.

Mr. Hickman replied that this was a new question, different from that of the former election.

The Speaker overruled the point of order taken by Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said no harm would be done by referring the certificate, and on his motion, the case was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Watts, delegate from New Mexico, was sworn in.

Mr. Blair, (Va.) the successor of Mr. Carlile, was also qualified.

Mr Richardson (Ill.) moved that Mr. Segar, of Virginia, be also sworn in.

Mr. Dawes desired that this case should be referred.

Mr. Richardson earnestly argued that Mr. Segar should be sworn in. The House should not deny to the people of Accomac and Northampton counties a proper representation, especially as they had laid down their arms which they had taken up against the Federal Government. All the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Virginia.

Mr. Kellogg (Ill.) argued that Mr. Segar should be admitted in accordance with the principles already settled at the extra session.

Mr. Dawes desired to do no disrespect by asking the question referred. He wanted the House to consider the subject in all its bearings.

It should be ascertained whether this gentleman was elected by 1,620 or 1,000 votes in a district where 10,000 may be cast. He wanted a rule that they could stand by in the future.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Late Battle at Pensacola.

CONTRADICTORY REBEL REPORTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—The Old Point boat has arrived, and the passengers furnish a variety of rumors of the most contradictory character, in relation to the fight at Pensacola One reports that Fort Pickens had been taken, another that the Federal forces had been victorious, and that General Bragg was killed, while a third report is, that, after two days' fighting, a great storm came on, which rendered a cessation of hostilities necessary.

Late and Interesting Rebel Accounts.

BALTIMORE Nov. 30.—The *American* has received the following intelligence from the South.

The Richmond *Despatch*, of the 29th, gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola, from the Pensacola *Observer*, of the 22d and 23d inst.

The fight commenced on Friday, and the *Observer* of the 22d thus announces the beginning of it:

"At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning heavy and continuous firing commenced at the forts below. What it is, or on which side it commenced, we are yet unable to say. Up to this writing (1 o'clock) the fire still continues, and we can only give it, and hope the bombardment has opened in good earnest. We shall give the news as fast as we get it.

"LATER.—We learn from a person just from the Navy yard, that the fire was opened by Fort Pickens upon the Confederate steamer Times, and was returned by the batteries and forts. The United States frigate Niagara is trying to cross the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the housetops are covered with the excited populace."

The *Observer* of the 23d, has the following: "The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their fire during the morning was directed at the steamer Times, but with very little effect. The Times came up last night and with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifle shot, she is unhurt. This shows that their guns are of very inferior quality, or that Brown and his Yankees are all drunk; very probably the latter.

"The steamer Nelms was also in the engagement with the steamer Times at the beginning of the fire, but only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. The Nelms went over to the mainland and found the Florida regiment all right. In passing Billy Wilson's batteries she gave them a couple of shots which were returned.

"The United States frigate Niagara tried hard to come in, but the reception was too warm, and she had to back out. The only loss of life we can hear of was a private of the Louisiana Regulars and the wife of the Sergeant of the Marine Corps, both killed by the explosion of a shell in the Navy Yard.—A great many shot and shell fell in the yard, but did very little damage to the buildings.—Our guns were worked all day, and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. We think that the greatest damage done was to one of the ships of war, which ventured too near our batteries."

The editor proceeds with a tirade of abuse against the Yankees in general, and Col. Brown in particular. He speaks of Brown as follows: "But the meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threats made some time ago by that prince of hardened scoundrels, Harvey Brown, that he would not respect the Hospital. One shot was so well aimed at the building, that it went through it, but did no damage. The baseness of this act places this blackguard below the lowest cut throat and vagabond of New York."

The account continues—"At 13 minutes to 11 o'clock this morning, the fire was reopened, and still continues at a very brisk rate.—The people are not so much excited as they were yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity, if need be, but every one seems to place unlimited confidence in our success. We hope now that it will continue till the conflict is settled Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy, and hurrah for a little more grape."

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 24th says: "For more than six months past the garrisons of Fort Pickens and Pensacola have faced each other, making preparations for the desperate struggle, which might be commenced at any moment; but the suspense is now over. The day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass the summer in comparative inactivity, has come. The fortifications on each side are very likely to be fully tested before either party will acknowledge a defeat. The works erected by the Confederate forces have doubtless been constructed with great skill, and we should judge, by this time, are in a condition to withstand the combined assaults of the Fort and the Yankee fleet. This will be no child's play on either side. It will be no Hatteras or Port Royal affair. The Confederates are too strongly entrenched to entertain the idea of succumbing to anything like an equal force.—How long it will continue, no one can tell, but when it is announced that there is a cessation of hostilities, we hope to be able to announce that the Confederate States' flag floats in triumph over the walls of Fort Pickens."

STILL LATER.

The Richmond *Despatch* says that an official despatch received on Tuesday night from Gen. Bragg, states that everything was quiet about Pensacola, and that the Federal fleet keeps at a safe distance from his guns. He is fully prepared for a renewal of the fight.

The editor adds—"We have every confidence that Gen. Bragg will give Harvey Brown and and his ruffians 'more grape' than they can comfortably digest."

[The above is all the information that can be gleaned from the rebels. No result of the fight is given.]

"Things is workin'" at Fortress Monroe. Large numbers of troops are now being concentrated there, among which we notice the following Pennsylvania Regiments: Forty-fifth, Colonel Neill, Commons; Seventy-sixth, Colonel Powers, Johnstown; Ninety-fifth, Colonel Gass, and the Fifty-fifth, Col. White, Cambria. Harlan's cavalry are also at Fortress Monroe,

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post says that an important discovery has just been made among the records of the General Land Office in Washington. It is found that John Slidell, the rebel commissioner now in Fort Warren is the proprietor of some twenty-five thousand acres of land in Minnesota. The property will probably be confiscated by the Government.

It is currently stated and believed among the Washington secessionists that John C. Breckinridge and R. M. T. Hunter have already been selected by Jeff. Davis' Government to go abroad as Ambassadors in place of Slidell and Mason, and that they are intending to secretly cross the lines into Canada, and sail from Quebec or Halifax.—They may fail as signally as did their predecessors.

Knoxville, Tenn., is under martial law on account of the Union insurrection there. Parson Brownlow is reported to have left there with thirteen guns to join with the Unionists. Signal rockets were fired all over the mountains, and efforts were made to burn all the bridges.

A communication in the Detroit Free Press, imputed to General Cass, justifies Wilkes seizure of Mason and Slidell, and says that he was in strict accordance with the position of our government on the right of search question as maintained in the correspondence with the British government in 1858.

Still live—Gen. Sam. Houston.

A STATEMENT.

Showing the aggregate amount of assessment and valuation of the several Boroughs and Townships of Bedford County, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, agreeably to the provisions of the 11th section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of July, A. D., 1842.

DISTRICTS.	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Furniture over $300.	Pleasure Carriages.	Trades & occupations	Offices above $200.	Value of Watches.	Public Hacks.	Ag. Value for State & County purposes.	Co. Tax at 3 mills & Relief 2 mills.	State Tax at 2½ m.
Bedford Borough,			$165 725	$6 795	$5 095	$1 128	$15 750	$4 600	$2 115	3 880	$131 61	$1 115	$1 305	$216 789	$1083 94	$541 97
Bedford Township,	222 455	132 88	2 400		15 340	5 390	4 950	3 000	4 080			:0	70	274 568	1372 84	686 42
Bloody Run Borough,	2 742		25 313		1 852	824	4 952		344			140		35 770	178 85	89 42
Broad Top Township,	99 613	49 271	11 295		2 555	1 355				2 285		130		166 504	832 52	416 26
Colerain "	154 744	6 669			9 221	3 122	8 958		1 955	944				186 313	931 56	465 78
Cumb. Valley "	142 070	6 507	4 850		10 510	3 650	3 635		1 000	4 444				176 666	883 33	441 66
Harrison "	56 372	330			4 730	1 592	800		781					64 609	323 04	161 52
Hopewell "	61 000	2 402	425		5 085	1 358	2 280		320					72 870	364 35	182 17
Juniata "	89 563		1 977		5 102	3 406	2 780		560					103 338	516 69	258 34
Liberty "	44 857	455	627		2 750	1 130				2 275				52 094	260 47	130 23
Londonderry "	87 169	100	305		8 527	2 591	200		550	740				100 182	500 91	250 45
Monroe "	79 691	6 710	4 886		11 816	4 180	100		470	197				108 050	540 25	270 12
Napier "	167 399	2 432	1 243		4 010	2 705	3 900		660	450				182 790	913 95	456 97
Providence E. "	76 460	2 246			6 638	2 906			355	2 053				90 658	453 29	226 64
Providence W. "	68 654	1 790			4 295	2 030	300		460					72 531	362 65	181 32
Schellsburg Borough,	80	5 505	20 465	760	820	432			615	1 850				30 527	152 63	76 31
St. Clair Township,	172 885	6 983	10 725	429	12 523	5 551	2 774		2 480	2 300		180		217 784	1088 90	544 45
Snakespring "	90 338	1 389	690		5 335	1 690	3 169		1 161			50		104 822	524 11	262 05
Southampton "	77 267	2 213	425		7 367	2 965	910		125	500				91 772	458 96	229 43
Union "	115 763	1 146	1 427	177	7 560	2 800	5 980		380	1 750		60		136 983	684 91	342 45
Woodbury M. "	253 510	11 680	14 215		10 935	3 502	6 900		1 899	5 205				307 846	1539 23	769 61
Woodbury S. "	201 803	8 021	4 236		8 215	2 976	17 570		1 708	1 554		80		246 163	1230 81	615 40

SPECIAL STATE TAX.—Offices over $200, 2 per cent on every dollar thereof, President Judges excepted. Pleasure Carriages, Trades and Occupations and Public Hacks, one per cent. on every dollar thereof. Gold Lever, or other Gold Watches of equal value, one dollar each. Other Gold Watches, and Silver Lever Watches, seventy-five cents each. All other Watches of the value of $20 and upwards, fifty cents each.

I CERTIFY that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for County and State purposes, according to the returns of the several Borough and Township assessments, and published by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government, &c," passed the 27th of July, 1842,—and that the Commissioners have appointed Monday, the 9th day of December, 1861, for determining whether any of the valuations of the Assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Nov. 29, 1861.

The War in Missouri.

Gen. Price Recrosses the Osage.

Rapid Advance of the Rebels.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Nov. 25.—Intelligence has been received here, from parties direct from Osceola, that Gen. Price's army crossed the Osage river, at Hoffan's Ferry, on Friday last, and that an advance guard would reach Osceola on the following day.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The Committee appointed to investigate the claims against the Government in this Department, having been in session for over two weeks, during which time claims amounting to more than six millions of dollars have been presented and approved.

Witnesses are examined daily, and their evidence relating the different claims is reported in full. Claims will continue to be presented daily in large numbers, and the labors of the Committee will hardly be concluded for several weeks yet.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 25.—It is reported that Price is still advancing, and is now coming towards this place, and that the Federal pickets were driven in this evening.

A number of rebels were arrested last night while on their way to join Price's army.

The Secessionists residing in this town are quite certain that the Union forces are to be driven from this section of Missouri. They are very quiet in regard to the movements of Price. Without doubt he is advancing towards Sedalia.

The military authorities are very strict in enforcing the regulations, and no one can pass signed by the commanding officer of the post.

The train from Warsaw arrived yesterday morning. It brings a report that a sick soldier left at Warsaw was murdered by the Secessionists of that town.

All the business portions of Warsaw were destroyed in the late fire. No clue has as yet been obtained to she incendiaries.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 25.—The *Statesman*, which is published here, has information from Neosho that the rebel Legislature of this State after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies, elected John B. Clark, formerly member of Congress from Harrad county, and R. L. Y. Heyton, of Cass county, Senators to the rebel Congress. The Legislature also appointed members to the rebel House of Representatives from the different Congressional districts of the State, among whom are Ernest Macdonald, of St. Louis, (of habeas corpus notoriety,) T. M. McHhany, of Andrau county, and James K. Rains, of Jasper county, all of whom are in Price's army.

At Winchester, Virginia, the rebel army under General Jackson, includes a regiment of slaves, fully armed.

The steamship Fulton, which arrived at New York on the 27th, brought nearly 30,000 stand of arms from Europe.

Col. C. F. Havelock, late of the British army, has been appointed one of Gen. McClellan's staff, with the rank of Colonel.

General Fremont has obtained permission to visit Washington. It is presumed there will be a court of inquiry in his case.

Thomas Bragg of North Carolina, has been appointed rebel Attorney General in place of Benjamin, made Secretary of War.

Fifty-two thousand copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office report have been destroyed by the burning of the bindery.

Hon. R. J. Walker publishes in a Washington paper an appeal for Congress to make an appropriation for the relief of the suffering millions in Ireland.

If the "Confeds" want to wake up about 50,000 live Irishmen in the North, every man of whom will be a hero worthy of the gallant 69th, let them hang Col. Corcoran. It will be the costliest hanging the rebels ever indulged in.

There is evidently pervading all branches of the government a far more hopeful feeling concerning a successful result of the present conflict than heretofore, and this is exhibited in conversations and otherwise.

Have you read the advertisement respecting "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band," in another column. According to the report of those who have tried it—and who have been cured of the most violent attacks of Rheumatism by it—there is no remedy extant equal to this in cases of Rheumatism—and having no reason to doubt the statements we have heard in favor of the "Band," we cordially recommend its use to those who are afflicted with this disease. Be sure and read the advertisement most carefully. n29,1m

☞ **Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.**

What bites sharper without teeth than with them? Scissors.

Commodore Wilkes has had a grand civic reception at Boston.

Yancey and Clement C. Clay are elected rebel Senators from Alabama.

Comte de Villareau has been appointed an aid to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of captain.

Public Sale of Real Estate
IN ST. CLIARSVILLE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in St. Clairsville on *Tuesday, 31st, December next*, the Real Estate of EVE ANN LITTLE, dec'd. consisting of Two Lots of Ground, numbered in the plan of said town 7 & 8, adjoining David Wetzell, George Hinesling, Peter Amick and Sills' heirs, fronting on Main street, and having thereon erected a *TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE. A Log Frame House and Stable.*

This property contains a never-failing spring of water, and has also good fruit on it.

Terms made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at the late residence of Sarah Sparks, dec'd, in West Providence township, county aforesaid, on

SATURDAY 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER

next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Sarah Sparks, dec'd, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, within two miles of the town of Hamilton, at the Junction of the Plank-road and Bedford Railroad, three miles of the Borough of Bloody Run, and one mile of the Chambersburg turnpike, adjoining lands of John Riley, Thomas Richey, Joseph Sleighter and others, containing, 153 acres, more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a

Two Storied Frame Dwelling House.

Double Log Barn, and other out buildings, thereon erected.

All improvements have been made within eight years, and the land under cultivation, has been recently cleared A fine spring of never failing water is on the premises, near the house.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day.—Terms, made known on day of sale.

For further particulars, address Col. Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.

JOSEPH FISHER,
Dec. 6. 1861. *Executor.*

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A large stone and frame grist mill at Millville, two miles west of Bedford, on the Pittsburgh turnpike. The mill contains three run of burrs, and one pair of chopping stones. The mill wright work is of the latest improved plan, with smut machine, &c. Seven acres of land belong to the property. The improvements are the Miller's house, small tenant house, stables, &c. This property, known as the "Mills property" is desirable on account of its locality, its water power, and the large scope of country which it commands.

ALSO

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure sale and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

O. E. SHANNON.

Sept. 13, 1861.

SHRINERS,
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencias and Morientigue *Silks*, at 56 cents yer yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets*; with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash*.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account. without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

CARDERS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays &c: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance*.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dolars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old Quarters taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1862.
The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 23, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Board of Military Auditors of the County of Bedford, and also to the different collectors of the Townships and Boroughs of said County, that they are required to meet at the public House of Col. John Hater, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 1st day of Jan. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of auditing the Military accounts, and where legal exonerations and abatements will be made.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brig. Gen. 1st Brig. 16th Div. P. M.
Brigadier General's Office, Nov. 22, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

HET

ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY
OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR
RESTORING
THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following;

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARONS, Run Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

July5, 1861.

The Magazine for the Times!
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862 in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterson, and Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

Nov. 23, 1861.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of John Bridaham, on Tuesday the 10th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the rebuilding of the Bridge over Dunning's Creek, near Bridaham's, in Bedford Township, (to be built on the plan of the Plank Road Bridges.)

Proposals will also be received on Wednesday the 11th day of December, 1861, for repairing the Bridge across the Juniata, at Bloody Run. "The proposals will be received at the Bridge, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day."

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk,*

Nov. 29, 1861.

ATTENTION TEACHERS!

There will be a meeting of the teachers of Bedford Township, at the Boydstown school house, on Saturday the 30th day of November, inst., for the purpose of organizing a Township Institute.—Every teacher of the district is expected to be present. Others are invited to attend.

MANY TEACHERS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00. to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No 409 BROADWAY, N. York.
G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. ☜

June 28, 1861

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. HARRY'S.
Dec. 21, 1860

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Ropewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors outh of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTISTRY.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Monroe Township, will employ seven or eight good, competent teachers. Apply immediately to the subscribers at Clearville.

OLIVER HORTON, *President.*
J. S. MESSERSMITH, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 22, 1861.–*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Board of Military Auditors of the County of Bedford, and also to the different collectors of the Townships and Boroughs of said County, that they are required to meet at the public House of Maj. John A. Gump, in Bloody Run, on Wednesday the 1st day of Jan. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of auditing the Military accounts, and where legal exonerations and abatements will be made.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brig. Gen. 1st Brig. 16th Div. P. M.

Brigadier General's Office, Nov. 22, 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov. 9, 1860.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable for winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct.,

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers. *Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OYER,
MRS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, about the 1st June, last, thirteen head of Sheep, all white, one with a bell on, several with horns—a piece out of the ear of each—no other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct. 25, 1861. SAMUEL CLARK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.–*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the citation to Jacob Biddle, Trustee of Peter Biddle, to file an account of his trust. The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to take the evidence, find the facts, and report the same to the aforesaid Court, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where, all parties interested are notified to attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on Saturday the 21st day of December, next, all that lot or parcel of ground, late the property of Joseph Keagy and Barbara, his wife, viz:

17 Acres,

more or less, of limestone land; adjoining lands of G. R. Barndollar, Joseph Basser and others. Said land being all cleared, and having thereon erected a story and a half Log Dwelling House, frame stable and saw mill.

There is also a fine bearing young orchard on the place.

Terms.—One third in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or Bonds and Mortgage.

JOSEPH M. SHOENFELT,
Guardian of the minor children,
BARBARA KEAGY.

Nov. 28, 1861.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.–zz

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to emake each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

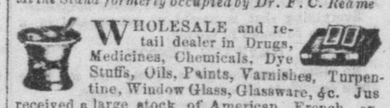
Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnairs, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Madical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery

Aug. 9, 1861.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of choice varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated. Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, on the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAMER, & CO.

Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make papment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry s

Dec. 21, 1860.

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.–z

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinit . He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

To the People of Bedford
AND
ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince, and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckle's Orange, Goosberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers, Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherswise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of King & Jordan, having been dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm by note, book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to call without delay upon A. King, at Bedford, and make settlement. Attention to this matter may save costs.

A. KING,
Nov. 8. 1861. FR. JORDAN.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 8, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 8, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at the time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminster Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.–tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. or sale at this office.